

AUREOLUS in 261 (Gallienus's General  
AUREOLUS)

Quietus who had remained in Syria was  
murdered by the people of EMESA, the city  
where he had taken refuge, at the instigation  
of ODAENATHUS, ruler of Palmyra, acting  
on orders of Gallienus

Early 261

REGALIANS: acclaimed emperor by the remnants of Diocletian's forces in Moesia after the latter's defeat in 260.

Victory over the REGALIANS was followed by defeat by Gallienus; after which Regalianus was killed by his own soldiers

261 AD

Dalleries issued the edict of  
toleration which ended general  
persecution for nearly 40 years.

40261

the Olympics were interrupted  
by a threatened invasion of Barbarians.  
The games were quickly resumed  
and continued (whether unbroken or  
not - not known) until 393  
the year when Roman Emperor  
THEODOSIUS I ordered the closing  
of all pagan centers.

After the Persians had removed Valerian from the scene, GALLIENUS published the 1<sup>st</sup> edict of toleration, recognizing Christianity as a permitted religion; and returning that property taken from Christians should be restored to them.

261

Postumus cleared the western provinces of the empire of foreign invaders and re-established the Rhine frontier.

By the end of 261 he was recognized as emperor in Gaul, Britain and Spain. He made it plain to Gallienus he had no intention of attacking Rome.

261

Sapor, the Persian takes Antioch

ODAENATHUS performed another important service for Gallienus, suppressing the rebellion of QUIETUS of Emesa. Quietus had risen in support of his father & brother, the two Macriani who had staged a bid for power in the Balkans. Gallienus rewarded Odaenathus with the titles 'Ruler of the Romans' & 'Saviour of the East'. Odaenathus neither claimed nor was given the rank of joint Augustus, but it

was clear where real power in the  
central provinces now lay.

261-268

Decree of Gallienus excluding  
senators from military service.